

COUNTRY Soviet occupied territories of Europe. REPORT NO. 25X1  
 TOPIC Satellite Countries, Soviet Union  
Order of Battle Situation According to Information Obtained

from 10 August to 10 September 1949

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REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_  
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Soviet Armed Forces in Europe

1. The General Situation of the Soviet Occupation Forces in Europe

a. Reports received during the period from 10 August to 10 September 1949 indicate that the Soviet Occupation Forces in Europe were not noticeably reinforced up to mid-August 1949. It was not reported that any new divisions were transferred from the Soviet Union to the Soviet occupied countries of Europe.

25X1 b. \_\_\_\_\_ Soviet forces in the Balkans have been shifted since mid-August 1949 (one or two armored divisions moved from Rumania to the border area of western Rumania and southeastern Hungary). These movements may have been connected with maneuvers, but may also mean a military-political demonstration against TITO-Yugoslavia. The Soviet forces in the Soviet Zones of Germany and Austria and probably also in Poland, have continued their summer maneuvers.

2. Soviet Zone of Germany

a. General

(1) According to information secured during the period from 10 August to 10 September 1949, the previously determined overall situation of the Soviet Occupation Forces in the Soviet Zone of Germany remained constant up to mid-August 1949.

25X1 (2) More than forty independent units were either confirmed  
 25X1 or newly identified \_\_\_\_\_

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(3) For detailed information on the Soviet OB in the Soviet Zone of Germany as of mid-August 1949 see:

25X1 (a) Annex 1: List of units

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(b) Annex 2: Chart showing the permanent military posts of all units in the Soviet Zone of Germany,

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b. Strength, Organization and Disposition

(1) General

(a) No noticeable changes in the strength, organization and disposition of Soviet troops in the Soviet Zone of Germany were observed until mid-August 1949 and, with some units, until late August 1949. Information supplied

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to the effect that west-bound troop trains passed through COMBUS at an increased rate (coming partly from the Soviet Union) and going mostly to the known maneuver areas has to be tested yet as to its credibility by confirmative reports

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(2) In Detail

Information emanating from the PENZLAU-PASEWALK area substantiated the previous hypothesis that PASEWALK belongs to the quartering area of the Second Gds Pecz Army (9th Gds Tank Div) and PENZLAU to the quartering area of the Fourth Gds Pecz Army (Cadre) (25th Tank Div (Cadre)?). One report stated that component units of the RECHLIN 33rd Gds Rtz Rifle Regt of the 9th Gds Tank Div were transferred to PASEWALK in mid-June 1949.

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(b) The disposition of the 10th Gds Tank Div (Cadre) which could not be accurately determined by information on the occupation of military posts was to some extent clarified by the identification of the 63rd Gds Tank Regt (Cadre) in KRAUPITZ.

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(c) Numerous units were confirmed and some units were newly identified

It is expected that the component units of the IV Arty Corps in the POTSDAM-RATIBORF-BRANDENBURG area may be identified in the near future.

c. Maneuvers and Training

(1) Available reports indicate that the mass of all units in the Soviet Zone of Germany was engaged in maneuvers in the known training areas of the individual armies up to the

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second half of August 1949 (the training areas mentioned in a report dated 15 August 1949 were confirmed). \*\* Soviet maneuvers in the KORNIGSBRUECK area continued up to 8 September 1949.

From the fact that troops were still at troop training grounds in early September 1949 and from experiences of recent years, it can be concluded that the troops will continue their maneuvers until October 1949.

(2) Large-scale maneuvers (command-post exercises of numerous staffs) are believed to have been conducted in the BURG-MAGDEBURG area in late July and early August 1949. Staffs and personnel of the two mechanized cadre armies were engaged in the maneuvers.

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Staff conferences attended by numerous officers were held in MAGDEBURG in connection with the maneuvers. \*\*\*\*

(3) Should the information that west-bound troop trains (some coming from the Soviet Union) passed through the COTTBUS railroad station at an increased rate (see para 2, b (1)) be correct, the following inferences can be made:

(a) Personnel of training courses and schools from the Soviet Union possibly attended the maneuvers in the Soviet Zone of Germany, thus completing their two or three-month period of service with the troops as provided in the training schedule.

(b) Large-scale maneuvers may have been conducted in the maneuver areas of OBERDRAF-EISENACH, KORNIGSBRUECK and TAUER-LIEBROSE in August 1949, with troops from other army areas also participating.

(4) Special exercises were also held at the troop training grounds of Letzling Heath and ALTENGRABOW in August 1949. Almost all antiaircraft artillery units from the Soviet Zone of Germany have been alternately concentrated and trained in firing at the Letzling Heath since May 1949. The troops still participating at the ALTENGRABOW troop training grounds in August 1949 were almost exclusively artillery units, most of which came from military posts in the POTSDAM-BRANDENBURG-RATHENOW area.

#### d. Personnel

a. No definite information is available on the classes of recruits who arrived in the Soviet Zone of Germany in the spring and summer of 1949.

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the majority of the recruits belonged to the 1928 class, while a few belonged to the 1929 class. Two reports indicated that Soviet Air Force Units had already received recruits of the 1930 class. It is believed that 70 percent of the 1929 class has by now been inducted in the Soviet Union, so that the inductions starting in October 1949 (according to the compulsory service law) will affect 30 percent of the 1929 class and 70 percent of the 1930 class (the inductions may be effected in two phases, one in the fall of 1949 and one in the spring of 1950).

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b. One report indicates that the personnel of the 1925 class in the Soviet Zone of Germany has been gradually demobilized since the end of 1948. It is assumed that the personnel of the 1925 class (apart from about 50 percent specialists) have already left the Soviet Zone of Germany for demobilization. Ten trains with discharged personnel left the Soviet Zone of Germany for INSTERBURG, using only the line via KUESTRIN, between 31 May and 30 July 1949.

c.

the strength of the artillery battalion of the 62d Gds Recz Regt to be 64 percent of the authorized war strength. There are, however, other indications that the actual strength of the units in the Soviet Zone of Germany will come up to 80 or 90 percent of the authorized war strength as soon as all recruits who are still partly segregated for training, will be distributed to the units.

e. Supply Installations

All information secured on Soviet supply installations in the Soviet Zone of Germany between 10 August and 10 September 1949 was compiled in an earlier report. \*\*\*\*\*

f. Soviet Zone German Police

(1) Pertinent information received between 10 August and 10 September 1949 indicates that efforts of the Soviet Zone German police to recruit personnel, particularly general staff officers and other regular officers of the German Armed Forces, have been intensified. A new registration of all ex-officers of the German Armed Forces has been completed.

(2) The directive, according to which all police who have been in PW custody of a Western Power later than May 1945 and all who have direct relations living in the Western Zones of Germany are to be discharged from service with the police, is being only partially carried out.

(3) The military training of the Soviet Zone German police is generally restricted to infantry training. Only units to be committed in Greece are being trained with tanks and guns. Such units were observed to be activated and trained in KUEHLUNGSBORN. New police training camps were identified at STORKOW and PRORA, Ruegen Island. Residential houses of PRORA and BRENZLAU were requisitioned to furnish quarters for police.

(4) The budget of the Soviet Zone police in the Province of Brandenburg amounts to 39,579,000 eastmark for the fiscal year of 1949 (from 1 April to 31 December 1949). 331,000 eastmark were earmarked for construction work (quarters for police).

(5) A so-called "Herber" action, a program which provided for the procurement of quartering equipment for the Soviet Zone police with priority over all other state orders, was effective in the Voegtland until 1 September 1949.

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(a) German Units

6th Army Div	until mid-August 1949
2d Gds AAA Div	until mid-August 1949
? No. AAA Div in FUERSTENWALDE	until late August 1949
Arty brigade in BURG	until late July 1949
Arty brigade in JUTTERBOG	until late August 1949
Artillery unit in POTSDAM	until late August 1949
IV Arty Corps	until mid-August 1949
Engineer unit	until late August 1949
Hq and Command Echelon of the Group of Occupation Forces Germany (GOFG)	until late August 1949

(b) Eighth Gds Army

20th Gds Mecz Div	until late August 1949
21st Gds Mecz Div	until late August 1949
39th Gds Itz Rifle Div	until mid-August 1949
57th Gds Itz Rifle Div	until late August 1949
43rd Gds Gun Arty Brig	until late August 1949
Hq/XXVIII Gds Itz Rifle Corps	until late August 1949
Hq/XXIX Gds Itz Rifle Corps and Hq units	until late August 1949
Hq units/XXVIII Gds Itz Rifle Corps	until mid-August 1949
Army Hq units	until late August 1949
220th Hvy Tank SP Regt	until mid-August 1949
38th AT Brigade	until mid-August 1949
13th AAA Div	until mid-August 1949
Army Hq/Command Echelon	until mid-August 1949

(c) Third Shock Army

Hq/IX Itz Rifle Corps	until mid-August 1949
16th Mecz Div	until mid-August 1949
94th Gds Itz Rifle Div	until mid-August 1949
19th Gds Mecz Div	until late August 1949
207th Itz Rifle Div	until mid-August 1949
Army Hq units	until mid-August 1949
3rd Gds AAA Div	until mid-August 1949
Hq LXXIX Itz Rifle Corps	until mid-August 1949
Hq units/LXXIX Itz Rifle Corps	until early August 1949
Army Hq	until early August 1949
44th Gun Arty Brigade	until mid-August 1949

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(d) First Gds Mecz Army

8th Gds Mecz Div	until late August 1949
9th Tank Div	until late August 1949
11th Gds Tank Div	until late August 1949
4th Gds AAA Div	until late August 1949
Army Hq units	until late August 1949
Army Hq	until early August 1949

(e) Second Gds Mecz Army

1st Mecz Div	until late August 1949
9th Gds Tank Div	until late August 1949
12th Gds Tank Div	until mid-August 1949
? No. AAA Div (VIENNA)	until late August 1949
Hq units	until late August 1949

(f) Third Gds Mecz Army (Cadre)

6th Gds Tank Div (Cadre)	until late August 1949
7th Gds Tank Div (Cadre)	until late August 1949
9th Mecz Div (Cadre)	until late August 1949
14th Gds Mecz Div (Cadre)	until late August 1949
Army Hq units	until late August 1949
? No. AAA Div	until late August 1949
Army Hq/Command Echelon	until late August 1949

(g) Fourth Gds Mecz Army (Cadre)

6th Gds Mecz Div (Cadre)	until late August 1949
7th Gds Mecz Div (Cadre)	until late August 1949
10th Gds Tank Div (Cadre)	until late August 1949
25th Tank Div (Cadre)	until late August 1949
Army Hq units	until late August 1949
Army Hq	until late August 1949.

h. Transportation Situation

(1) The reconstruction of the second track of the ZWICKAU-AUE railroad line (uranium mining district) is completed.

(2) The SIA Transport Administration transmitted the order on 1949 winter preparations to the German railroad administration. Major points of this order are:

(a) Stockpiling of coal. Requested:  
 Thirty daily consumption quantities (SIA reserve)  
 Ten daily consumption quantities (operational reserve)  
 Stockpiled by mid-August: 24.7 daily consumption quantities.

(b) Reserve locomotives. Requested:  
 Three hundred-twenty reserve locomotives for the SIA  
 One hundred reserve locomotives for the German railroad authorities.  
 Total: Four hundred and twenty reserve locomotives.

(c) Reserve cars. Requested: Seven thousand (SIA reserve).

These requests show that the Soviets are taking all the necessary steps to guarantee strict compliance with their transportation demands during the difficult winter months. The requested reserves will detrimentally affect the German commercial railroad traffic.

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(3) The effects of the BERLIN rail walkout have been overcome. The damages and losses caused by this strike are estimated by the BERLIN Railroad District Administration at about 89 million Deutschmarks.

Due to financial difficulties and in pursuance of current personnel policies, the Main Traffic Administration of the German Economic Commission is being reorganized. The essential features of this reorganization are:

- (a) Reduction of personnel by about 500;
- (b) Transfer of personnel matters from the Main Administration to the Directorates General;
- (c) Appointment of Directors for Culture within the Directorates General.
- (4) The SRA Transport Administration has transferred components of its agencies from WENDENSCHEISS to KARLSRUHE. WENDENSCHEISS will, however, continue to be the seat of the Transport Administration.

(5) The "locomotive columns" have been reorganized. Thirteen long-distance columns with a total of 355 locomotives are at present available for Soviet shipments.

Two special columns with 51 locomotives are employed for the conduct of interzonal rail traffic.

#### 1. OP Highlights

The following independent units of the GDFG, reported during the period from 10 August to 10 September 1949, were confirmed:

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#### (1) GDFG Units of the GDFG

25X1	367th Gds SP Arty Regt	RATHEBOW
		until 19 July 1949
25X1	56th Motor Trans Regt	in KRAUPPITZ
		until March 1949
25X1	30th Gds Gun Arty Brig	in POTSDAM-BORITZ
		until 1 July 1949.

#### (2) Eighth Gds Army

25X1	Hq/39th Gds Itz Rifle Div	in WUDOLZSTADT
		until 11 July 1949
25X1	Hq/20th Gds Recz Div	in JENA
		until 20 June 1949
25X1	Hq/57th Gds Itz Rifle Div	in HAUBURG
		until 22 July 1949
25X1	172d Gds Itz Rifle Regt	Col. GLADKI) until 4 July 1949

#### (3) Third Shock Army

25X1	Hq/19th Gds Recz Div	in ZOSSEN-WIENSDORF
		until 5 August 1949

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25X1	62d Gds Mecz Regt	in WERNSDORF-MOBBEN
	Hq/94th Gds Mtz Rifle Div	until 6 June 1949
25X1		in SCHERBIN
	286th Gds Mtz Rifle Regt	until 17 June 1949
25X1		in SCHERBIN
	Hq/18th Mecz Div	until 11 July 1949
		in PAROHIM
25X1		until 13 June 1949
	(4) <u>First Gds Mecz Army</u>	
	1st Gds Tank Regt	in BORMA-BRANDIS
25X1		until 13 July 1949
	64th Gds Hv Tank Regt	in LEISNIG
25X1		until 9 July 1949
	45th Gds Tank Regt	in KALTEN-DRÜSDEN
25X1		until 6 July 1949
	(5) <u>Second Gds Mecz Army</u>	
	Hq/9th Gds Tank Div	in NEUSTRELITZ
25X1		until 17 June 1949
	33rd Gds Mtz Rifle Regt	partly in RECHLIN and
25X1		partly in PASEWALK
		until mid-June 1949
25X1	50th Gds Tank Regt	in NEUSTRELITZ
		until early July 1949
25X1	90th Gds Engr Bn	in NEUSTRELITZ
		until 20 July 1949
25X1	180th Field Hospital	in GUESTROW
		until 18 July 1949
25X1	74th (Gds?) Armd Recn Bn	NEUSTRELITZ area
		until 1 April 1949
25X1	Hq/1st Mecz Div	in DOEBERITZ-KRAUTHITZ
		(Olympic Village)
25X1		until 29 July 1949
	(6) <u>Third Gds Mecz Army (Cadre)</u>	
	Army Hq	in LUCKENWALDE
		until 6 June 1949
25X1	50th Mtel Regt (Cadre)	in LUCKENWALDE
		until 20 July 1949
25X1	1645th AT Arty Regt (Cadre)	(not located)
		until 5 August 1949
25X1	Hq/14th Gds Mecz Div (Cadre)	in JUSTERBOG
		until 5 August 1949
25X1	49th Gds Mecz Regt (Cadre)	in JUSTERBOG
		until 5 August 1949
25X1	Hq/9th Gds Tank Div (Cadre)	in WITTENBERG
		until 21 June 1949
25X1	53rd Gds Tank Regt (Cadre)	(not located)
		until 24 June 1949
25X1	85th Gds Hv Tank SP Regt (Cadre)	in WITTENBERG
		until 10 April 1949
25X1	54th Gds Tank Regt (Cadre)	(not located)
		until 21 May 1949
25X1	91st Tank Regt (Cadre)	in LUEBBEN
		until 5 August 1949

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(7) Fourth Gds Mecz Army (Cadre)

Army Hq

in EBERSFALDE

until 22 July 1949

(not located)

25X1 3rd Engr Brig (Cadre)

until 25 July 1949

25X1 Hq/7th Gds Mecz Div (Cadre)

in EBERSFALDE

until 13 July 1949

25X1 57th Gds Tank Regt (Cadre)

in FRANKFURT/Oder

until 6 July 1949

25X1 288th AAA Regt (Cadre)

in FRANKFURT/Oder

until 11 July 1949

25X1 468th Gds Mort Regt (Cadre)

in BAD SA RO

until 15 July 1949

25X1 Hq/25th Tank Div (Cadre)

in ORANIEBURG

until 10 August 1949

25X1 63rd Gds Tank Regt (Cadre)

in KRAUTH

until 5 August 1949.

3. Soviet Zone of Austriaa. General Situation

The information obtained during the period covered by this report does not indicate any noticeable changes in the over-all picture of the situation of Soviet Occupation Forces in the Soviet Zone of Austria until mid-August 1949. It can be assumed that the mass of all units was still at the known troop training grounds in August 1949. According to the latest available report received while this report was being compiled, tank maneuvers were still being conducted in Austria on 7 September 1949.

b. Strength, Organization and Disposition of the Troops

The reports on the occupation of the Soviet Zone of Austria in August 1949 confirm

the previous strength, organization and disposition of the Soviet Occupation Forces.

c. Maneuvers

(1) According to information supplied up to mid-August 1949, the mass of the Soviet Army units in Austria was still at the troop training grounds of DOLLERSHEIM (GHC units, units of the 95th Gds Itz Rifle Div and units of the 15th Gds Mecz Div) and of APLETON (antiaircraft artillery units).

(2) Large-scale maneuvers (of large combined-arms units, approximately corresponding to the US units engaged in the exercises in the US Zone of Germany at present) have not yet been reported.

(3) Only guard units and small recruit training units were observed to have remained in most of the military posts.

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4. Hungarya. General

Observations on Soviet troops in Hungary were made in the following areas between early July and late August 1949:

- (1) Soviet quartering area in western Hungary (military posts of GYOR and SZOMBATHELY).
- (2) Border town of SOPRON (Soviet transit traffic to and from Austria).
- (3) Border town of ZAHONY (Soviet transit traffic to and from the Soviet Union).
- (4) Area north of SZEGED (Soviet troop movements).

b. General Situation

(1) According to information covering the time up to 9 August 1949, the Soviet military posts in western Hungary were still occupied only by rear details of component units of the 17th Gds Rec. Div. (x) The mass of the 17th Gds Rec. Div had already gone to the HAYTASKEER-VANPALOTA training grounds in late March 1949 (according to previous information) and was still there in June 1949 (according to last information). No information emanating from the HAYTASKEER-VANPALOTA area has been available since that time, so that it is not known whether or not these units were also transferred to the border area of southeastern Hungary (SZEGED) (see para (2)).

(2) From reports coming from southwestern Rumania and southeastern Hungary it appears probable that Soviet troops from Rumania (one or two armored divisions) may have been transferred to the border area of southeastern Hungary, i.e., the area north of SZEGED, during the second half of August 1949 (see para 5) (xxl). There are no indications that the Soviet forces in Hungary have been reinforced from the Soviet Union (observations at the important border railroad station of ZAHONY were made up to 15 July 1949). (xxi)

c. Identification of a Soviet Unit

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the previously assumed OB situation of Soviet troops in western Hungary is confirmed (by the composition of the 17th Gds Rec. Div which was formed from the 40th Gds Rifle Div after World War II).

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The component units of the 17th Gds Rec. Div which remained in the quartering area of SZOMBATHELY-KOSZEG-GYOR were confirmed mid-August 1949.

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5. Rumaniaa. General

25X1 The information on Soviet troops in Rumania received between  
 10 August and 10 September 1949 [redacted]  
 25X1 [redacted] cannot be exactly rated as to its credi-  
 25X1 bility. Information [redacted] exclusively referring  
 to Soviet troops in Little Wallachia, is contained in other  
 reports. **xxx**

b. General Situation

(1) According to pertinent information, the mass of the Soviet units from the CRAIOVA-SLATINA-CARACAL area departed on several roads leading northwest and north-northwest on 12 and 13 August 1949, leaving behind only rear details. One Soviet march column was seen passing through the Transylvanian Alps on the FILIASL (R 23/24/A 66) - TARGU JIU (R 25/V 42) - PUROSINI (R 25/V 66) road in the evening of 13 August 1949. Other march columns were seen in the areas of BALOTA (R 23/24/A 07) and ORESOVA (R 25/V 75) at that time. According to previous information [redacted]  
 25X1 [redacted] all observed units belonged to the  
 25X1 mechanized unit (2d Gds Mocz Div ?) which is stationed in the CRAIOVA-SLATINA-CARACAL area.

(2) It is considered probable that the units which departed from the CRAIOVA-SLATINA-CARACAL area on 12 and 13 August 1949 may have proceeded to the border area of TIMISOARA (where Soviet maneuvers had been conducted in the late summer of 1948) and may have met other Soviet units (from Moldavia and the Dobruja ?) which arrived in this area by rail in July 1949.

25X1 (3) [redacted] a concentration of Soviet motorized and armored units in the area north of SZEGED, Hungary, between 16 and 23 August 1949 (see para 4) xx<sup>2</sup>. The units concerned are believed to have come from Rumania (see para (2)).

(4) Estimate of the Situation

It is believed possible that, in connection with the political tensions between the Cominform and TITO-Yugoslavia, part of the Soviet forces from Rumania (two mechanized divisions and one tank division) may have been shifted to the Yugoslav-Hungarian-Rumanian border area. However, there have not been any indications that the Soviet Occupation Forces in the countries bordering on Yugoslavia (i.e. Austria, Hungary and Rumania) received reinforcements from the Soviet Union.

6. Bulgaria

a. No information on Soviet combat units in Bulgaria has been available since 1947. It is believed that only Soviet military liaison-missions are stationed in Bulgaria.

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b. (1) Press and radio have frequently reported, since mid-August 1949, on the activities of Soviet military staffs in Bulgaria which are allegedly linked with the activation of a Cominform Army. Marshal KONYEV was repeatedly mentioned as prospective commander-in-chief of such an army.

Note: Marshal KONYEV was last confirmed as CinC of Soviet Ground Forces, "ROSCO", on 4 May 1949.

(2) Other reports stated that Marshal TOLEBUKHIN held a staff conference in the CRAIOVA area, Rumania, in early August 1949. Bulgarian, Rumanian and Hungarian military personalities are said to have attended this conference.

Note: Marshal TOLEBUKHIN had been CinC of the "Southern Group of Forces" (in Rumania and Bulgaria) until 1947 and was subsequently identified as CinC of the Transcaucasus MD up to November 1948.

(3) According to radio broadcasts of 8 September 1949, Marshal BULGANIN came to SOFIA on 7 September 1949, to attend conferences.

Note: Marshal BULGANIN is still assumed to be Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.

## 7. Poland

### a. General Situation

(1) (a) A correct estimate of the situation of the Soviet troops located in Poland and the Polish-occupied territory of eastern Germany as of the summer of 1949 is rendered extremely difficult by the lack of comparable information. On the basis of the observations made in June and July 1949 it may, however, be stated that no alarming changes in the strength of the Soviet Occupation Forces in Silesia and Pomerania were made in the summer of 1949. ~~XXXXX~~

(b) On Poland proper no information is available to change the belief that the Soviet units and installations located there primarily serve supply purposes and the protection of Soviet communication lines.

(2) (a) The headquarters of the Soviet forces in both Poland and the Polish-controlled area is believed to have still been located in LINGNITZ in the summer of 1949.

(b) Marshal OKOSOVSKI, CinC of the Northern Group of Forces, attended the "WARSAW" celebrations on the occasion of the "re-birth" of Poland on 22 July 1949, as stated in the Soviet newspaper "Izvestiya". Other reports mentioned Marshal OKOSOVSKI in connection with the attempts in POTSDAM in July 1949 when a General VERGIN (known as General VERIN and chief of the POTSDAM central kommandantura) among others, was allegedly killed. OKOSOVSKI had been expected to attend the officer conference in POTSDAM on 25 July 1949. The assumption frequently voiced in newspapers that Marshal OKOSOVSKI, besides being CinC of the Northern Group of Forces, is co-ordinating commander-in-chief of all Soviet forces in Central and Eastern Europe is considered to be not entirely impossible.

### b. Pomerania

Compared with the little previous and credible information, the observations of July 1949 do not leave the impression

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that any essential reinforcements arrived in the KOSLIN-BELGARD area during recent months. It calls attention to the fact that no tank units and only few heavy weapons with infantry units were observed in July 1949. Some of the reported units are believed to have been guard details which remained in the military posts, while most of the Soviet units stationed in Pomerania (two divisions?) were presumably at troop training grounds (e.g., GROSS BORN) in the summer of 1949.

c. Silesia

(1) Soviet units, including tank troops, equipped with motor vehicles [redacted] located in BRIEG in June 1949 [redacted]

[redacted] The mentioned tank units may have belonged to the second mechanized division of the Sixty-Fifth Army (either the former 108th Rifle Div or the former 186th Rifle Div) which, from previous information, is assumed to be located in the BRZSLAU-OPPELM-FRANKENSTEIN area.

(2) The LIEG ITZ army headquarters, mentioned in a report from BRZSLAU in July 1949, is believed to have been the LIEG ITZ Hq of the Northern Group of Forces.

d. Upper Silesia

[redacted] no major Soviet army units have been stationed in the Upper Silesian industrial area since the beginning of 1949 (last pertinent information on the occupation of Upper Silesia was of mid-June 1949). Soviet tank troops of about two regiments had been stationed there in 1948, according to several reports.

8. Soviet Union

a. [redacted] the 16th (Lithuanian) Rifle Div in VILNYUS until April 1949. [redacted] the following units to be located in the VILNYUS area:

(1) 4th Rifle Div: Presumably the 4th Gds Rifle Div which was activated in the White-Russian MD and which returned from Austria to this MD in 1947.

(2) Hq/14th Rifle Div: Presumably the Hq of the 14th IVD Div which was subordinate to the Third White-Russian Front by the end of the war and which was, according to doubtful information, located in the Baltic MD in 1946.

(3) 132d Rifle Regt: Definitely assumed to be the 132d IVD Regt which was also subordinate to the Third White-Russian Front by the end of the war. The 132d IVD Regt, like the 261st IVD Regt (identified in VILNYUS in March 1949 [redacted]) [redacted] probably belongs to the 14th IVD Div at present.

b. The evaluation of Soviet newspapers yielded valuable data on the Soviet Military High Command and the Soviet Army. It calls attention to the fact that Genpolk (Av) S.I. RUDEKO, together with other well-known officers of highest rank,

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attended a meeting of the MOSCOW Town-Soviet on Soviet Air Force Day, 17 July 1949. Genpolk S.I. RUDEENKO was known as Cinc of the Sixteenth Air Army, Soviet Zone of Germany, until the summer of 1946. He led the parachute troops during the reviews on Soviet Air Force Day. RUDEENKO may be Chief of the Main Administration of Airborne Troops at present. xxxxxx

25X1 c. A report on the Military Training Institutions of the  
25X1 Soviet Army has been compiled during the recent weeks

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## II.

### Armies of the Satellite Countries and Yugoslavia

#### 9. Czechoslovakia

##### a. General

(1) No essential changes in the OB of Czechoslovakian troops have been observed, except for a reorganization of tank troops.

(2) The transfer of the Hq of the I Corps to KRALOVY VARY and of the Hq of the II Corps to PISEK as was reported in July and early August 1949 has not been substantiated. zz. The construction of field fortifications and observation towers along the western border of Czechoslovakia continued at an increased rate, as was observed during the recent months.

(3) The personnel controlling the western border against illegal border crossers were reinforced during the recent weeks. The Czechoslovakian maneuvers which had been conducted at the large troop training grounds were completed by mid-August 1949. It was reported in June 1949 that large contingents of army personnel were detached to labor brigades, field work and "SNB" units. This information again confirms the previous observations that the present personnel strength of the Czechoslovakian army units has been far below the peacetime T/O strength.

##### b. Reorganization of Tank Troops

25X1 (1) There have been indications of a reorganization of Czechoslovakian tank troops since mid-April 1949. Pertinent information was supplied [redacted] in July and August 1949. Of the previously known four tank brigades which had been assigned to the four motorized infantry divisions, the TURC SV. MARTIN 24th Tank Brig was deactivated zz and the spring DEDICE 22d Tank Brig was reduced to a small cadre unit without equipment zzz in the spring and summer of 1949, presumably because of the lack of tanks and the shortage of officers. The two brigades concerned had been primarily equipped with materiel of British and US origin.

25X1 (2) Equipment and personnel of the two brigades were probably used to replenish the 21st and 23rd Tank Brigades which remained in existence. No detailed information on the subject is as yet available. The 11th Tank Brig, including the 53rd SAG Bn, was transferred from MOK TEBOVA to DEDICE at the same time and confirmed [redacted]

(3) The 352d SP Arty Bn was identified in TURC SV. MARTIN, the previous military post of the 24th Tank Brig zz. No information on organization and equipment of the 352d SP Arty Bn is available. The 1st Tank Regt (Utvaz No 5475?), identified by two sources in MILEVICE at the end of June 1949 zz, zzz, was probably organized from the former IV Bn of the 23rd Tank Brig. According to previous information the former IV Bn was to be built up as an independent unit by the fall of 1949 zzzz. The above assumption was, however not yet substantiated.

(4) The fighting power of both the 3rd and 4th Mtz Inf Divs was greatly reduced by the deactivation of the 24th Tank Brig

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and the reduction to a cadre unit of the 22d Tank Brig which had been assigned to the aforementioned divisions. It has not been determined whether the two motorized infantry divisions will remain without tank units or if they will receive new tank units. Indications as to the deactivation of the 211th 4th Itz Inf Div <sup>2</sup> have not been corroborated. The 3rd Itz Inf Div still existed in July 1949 <sup>zz</sup>.

c. Blocking of the Western Border of Czechoslovakia

(1) Information of July 1949 confirmed that troops of the units located in the western border area were assigned to the construction of tank obstacles. Army units detached personnel to reinforce the "SNB" border posts in July 1949. Such a measure had already been taken in the spring and summer of 1948 when the control along the western border was intensified in connection with the Communist coup d'etat of February 1948.

(2) It was reported in July 1949 that the "SNB" units in the ASCH area were reinforced by "SNB" personnel and that "SNB" units were scheduled to be withdrawn from the northern border and shifted to the western border.

d. Czechoslovakian Army Units

Apart from the mentioned tank troops, mostly units of the 1st MD have been confirmed during recent weeks.

(1) 11th Inf Div.

Several component units of this division (i.e. the 35th Inf Regt, the 64th Inf Bn and the 252d AT Arty Bn) were identified in their previous quartering areas in June and July 1949.

(2) 13th Inf Brig.

The 50th Inf Bn of this brigade, previously located in LAZNE KYNS-VART, was identified in MARIANSKE LAZNE in July 1949. It can be assumed that the battalion may have been transferred to the latter post. The Hq of the 13th Inf Brig, under the command of Brig General KOSTKA, was confirmed to be located in KARLOVY VARY at the same time.

(3) The 5th Engr Bn and the 1st Motor Trans Bn, both Hq units of the 1st MD, were confirmed in PRAGUE in July 1949. The 155th AAA Regt was still located in PILSEN at the end of June 1949. It was said to be assigned to an antiaircraft artillery brigade on which no information is available.

(4) The 29th Inf Regt of the 1st Inf Div was confirmed to be located in JIMDRICHUV HRABEC, 3rd MD area, in June 1949. The regiment's personnel strength was low since a large percentage of its personnel had been detached to labor brigades, to field work and to "SNB" units.

10. Hungary

a. General

(1) Previous information that new Hungarian army units have been activated since the beginning of 1949 was confirmed by the identification of new units in ESZTERGOM and MISKOLC.

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(2) Information on the number and armament of these new units disproves recent newspaper reports stating that the Hungarian Army was being increased on a large scale. The available reports evidence that the increase of the Hungarian Army is still in its initial stage, as for example the report on the activities of the SZABHALLY recruiting office which, between November 1948 and January 1949, effected the induction of only 310 out of a total of 1,300 able-bodied men of the 1927 and 1928 classes. Five hundred and fifty draftees were either deferred, or exempted or earmarked for short-term military service, while 440 draftees were not inducted at all. The shortage of equipment having been relieved by Soviet deliveries, the lack of Communist-indoctrinated officers is believed to be the principal reason for the slow progress in the building-up of the Hungarian Army.

b. Hungarian Army Units

(1) Tank Troops

25X1 (a) [ ] in July 1949 [ ] the 1st Tank Div was  
25X1 being built up in the BOKTERGOL troop camp [ ]. The division already comprised the 1st tank Regt, a motorized infantry unit, and an antiaircraft artillery unit, a signal company (all located in BOKTERGOL), a self-propelled artillery unit (located in PILISCABA) and a mortar unit and an engineer unit (in unknown military posts).

(b) The 1st Tank Regt, at the time of information, comprised only the I Tank Bn with 44 "T 34" tanks which participated in the BUDAPEST 1st of May Parade.

(c) Another tank unit with about the same number of tanks was attached to the Kosputh Academy. From available information it can be assumed that the Hungarian Army has no tank units other than those mentioned above.

(2) Engineer Troops

25X1 (a) The reorganization of engineer troops, as was reported in March 1949, was partially confirmed [ ]. The 1st Itz Engr Bn and the 101st Engr Bn were formed as cadre units from the former 2d Engr Bn, SZABHALLY.

(b) The Hq of the Technical Division, to which all engineer troops were assigned, was scheduled to be transformed into a Technical Inspectorate at the Ministry of National Defense.

(3) Units in MISKOLC

According to a report on the occupation of MISKOLC of mid-July 1949 [ ], no Soviet troops but the following Hungarian units were located in the MISKOLC area: the 101st Itz Arty Regt (formerly located in BECS), one infantry battalion, a horse-drawn artillery unit and one motor transport battalion, most of which have been transferred to MISKOLC only in 1949. The 2d Border Guard Bn was confirmed as being located in MISKOLC.

(4) Blocking of the Hungarian-Austrian Border

The construction of obstacles and the laying of mine fields in the border area west of SZABHALLY were completed by late

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June 1949. Trip-wire attached to signal rockets were observed in the border area of Bozscho. ####

# 11. Rumania

Trains carrying component units of the 1st "Udor Vladimirescu" Tank Div, en route to Transylvania, were observed near Sibiu in mid-July 1949. ##### A tank unit of this division which was equipped with tanks of German type "IV" was observed in Targu Mares in early August 1949. ##### It could not be determined if the transfer of the 1st Tank Div was connected with the maneuvers which started in southern Transylvania in late June 1949.

# 12. Yugoslavia

The available reports on the Yugoslav Army do not permit as estimate of the military situation. Information on hand may be summarized as follows:

- 25X1 a. [redacted] in May and June 1949, the Hq of the 5th MD was located in Zagreb @ and the Hq of the 7th MD in Sarajevo @ 1. General Apostolski was identified as Cinc of the 7th MD and mentioned in broadcasts of June 1949 as staying in Sarajevo. Supply units (motor Transport regiments) were subordinate to the MD headquarters @@.
- 25X1 b. [redacted] the Yugoslav tank troops were organized into four tank corps which were located in Belgrade, Skoplje, Nis and Novi Sad in July 1949. @@@ This information is at variance with previous reports stating that the tank troops were organized into two tank armies consisting of five or six tank brigades each.
- 25X1 c. Troop units, withdrawn from border duty, were entrained in MARibor for Macedonia in July 1949. @@@@ These troops were, [redacted] "Knoji" units which were shifted from the Maribor area to the southern part of Yugoslavia. The border duty along the Austrian border was taken over by units from the Nis area. The above statements were to a certain extent confirmed by a report emanating from Karlovac, according to which troop units were shifted from Macedonia to northwestern Yugoslavia in late July 1949.

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- 2 Annexes
- (1) Soviet Order of Battle Germany as of mid-August 1949 (List).
  - (2) Soviet Order of Battle Germany as of mid-August 1949 (Chart).

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